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PETROLOGICAL ABSTRACTS AND REVIEWS

ALBERT JOHANNSEN

FLETT, J. S., and HILL, J. B. *The Geology of the Lizard and Meneage.* Mem. Geol. Surv., Sheet 359. London, 1912. Pp. 280, pls. 15, figs. 10, bibliography 10 pp.

The rocks of the Lizard, probably of Archean age, represent an igneous complex of serpentine, gabbro, and gneiss, surrounded by an aureole of hornblende-schists and metamorphosed sedimentary rocks—mica-schists, green-schists, and quartz-granulites. The hornblende-schists were originally basic igneous rocks, but they are now so much altered that their original character as extrusive, tuff, or intrusive cannot be determined in every case. Some of them contain sedimentary material and possibly represent volcanic ashes. The time that elapsed between the formation of the schists and the intrusion of the serpentine is not known, but most of the rocks of the aureole probably were already in a metamorphosed condition at the time of the intrusion of the basic rock. Besides the serpentine there is also a coarse hornblende-schist in some places, which may represent dolerite sills intruded immediately before the basic rock.

Numerous chemical analyses and photogravures of thin sections make the memoir a valuable work for reference. It is a notable contribution to the literature of serpentine.

FLETT, J. S. "The Geology of the Lizard," *Proc. Geologists' Assoc.*, XXIV (1913), 118–33, pls. 3, map 1.

A brief summary of the preceding paper on the geology of the Lizard, intended for the use of members of the Geologists' Association on their Easter excursion, 1913.

FLETT, J. S., and HILL, J. B. "Report of an Excursion to the Lizard, Cornwall," *Proc. Geologists' Assoc.*, XXIV (1913), 313–27, pls. 4.

FOYE, WILBUR G. "Nephelite-Syenites of Haliburton County, Ontario," *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XL (1915), 413–36, figs. 9.

The nephelite-syenite laccoliths of Haliburton County, central Ontario, are described together with the associated rocks. A number of analyses with recomputations in the C.I.P.W. system are given. Among the rocks are syenite, canadite, nephelite-pegmatite, various contact rocks, hornblende-nephelite rock, monmouthite, biotite-nephelite rock, and pegmatitic nephelite-syenite. The writer thinks that the close association of the granite-pegmatite with the nephelite-syenite indicates that they originated from a primary granite magma at about the same time. Following Daly, he thinks that the nephelite-syenites were produced by the action of limestone on the granite magma.

GOLDMAN, MARCUS I. "Petrographic Evidence on the Origin of the Catahoula Sandstone of Texas," *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXIX (1915), 261–87, figs. 12.

Thinks the Catahoula sandstone originated from wind-blown sand in an arid region. The arrangement of fossils indicates subaërial burial in blown sand in some cases, and burial by wind, but in a quiet body of water, in others. Evidence for the interpretation of disintegrated sediments in general is considered in detail.

KATO, TAKEO. "Mineralization in the Contact Metamorphic Ore Deposits of the Ofuku Mine, Prov. Nagato, Japan," *Jour. Geol. Soc. Tokyo*, XX (1913), 13–32, pl. 2, figs. 3.

The copper ores of the Ofuku mine are contact metamorphic deposits in sedimentary rocks at a short distance from an igneous body. They are accompanied by typical contact minerals, such as wollastonite, garnet, vesuvianite, etc., which were deposited metasomatically from solutions derived from the igneous magma. The character of the solutions changed gradually during the period of metamorphism. At first they were very siliceous; later they became more basic, and rich in iron and silica and with more or less sulphide ores, and finally very basic and rich in copper and iron sulphide and poor in silica.

KOTO, B. "On the Volcanoes of Japan," *Jour. Geol. Soc. Tokyo*, XXIII (1916), 1–13, 17–28, 29–55, to be continued.

These three papers represent the beginning of a series of articles by Doctor Koto on the Japanese volcanoes. Of the 170 post-Tertiary volcanoes of Japan, 55 are active. All the recent lava is andesitic, but some of the earlier flows were plagioliparite and basalt. The writer describes each volcano in brief form, classifying the cones according to the system proposed by Schneider, and gives references to previous work.

Kozu, S. "Petrological Notes on the Igneous Rocks of the Oki Islands," *Science Repts. Tokoku Imp. Univ., Sendai, Japan.* Second Series, Vol. I (1913), No. 3, 25–56, pls. 4, figs. 5.

The Oki Islands lie about 65 kilometers off the coast of Honshu, on the Korean side. They consist mainly of volcanic rocks extruded between the middle of the Tertiary and the beginning of the Pleistocene, and lie upon or were intruded into the Tertiary beds which form the base of the islands. The succession of the igneous rocks cannot be exactly determined in all cases but it appears to be as follows, beginning with the most recent:

10. Holocene sediment, a river deposit of limited extent in valleys
9. Trachydolerites and basalts
8. Pleistocene (?) deposits
7. Trachytic rocks
6. Trachydolerites
5. Banded alkalic rhyolites
4. Alkalic rhyolites
3. Quartz-syenites and schistose granitic rocks
2. Andesites
1. Tertiary deposits

The various rock-types are described in detail, chemical analyses are given for most of them, and the names in the C.I.P.W. system are determined.